HEYBURN STATE PARK REUSE APPLICATION TECHNICAL REPORT

Prepared for
Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation,
Boise, Idaho 83716
August 5, 2008



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1.5 Permits/Licenses/Approvals

The following permits, etc., are or will be applied for:

Table 1.1 Permits, Licenses and Approvals					
Permit or Approval	Jurisdiction	Status	Filing Date		
Wastewater Reuse Permit Application	DEQ	Filed	August 2008		
Conveyance Bid Documents	DEQ	Not Filed	August 2008		
WWTF Bid Documents	DEQ	Not Filed	August 2008		
Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) Encroachment	ITD	Filed	July 2008		

2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

This section provides a general overview of the proposed WWTF and land application facilities. The section discusses the proposed sewers and service area, the preliminary layout and design of the proposed facility, and service area. Treatment includes screening, aerated lagoon treatment and disinfection with sodium hypochlorite to meet Class C treatment standards. After treatment, the Class C reclaimed water will be land applied via a pressurized irrigation system on a separate tract of land within the Park which is located remotely from the areas used by the public.

Figure 1-2 shows the proposed land use and sewer service area within the Park. Construction of the sewer collection system will begin first, construction of the treatment will follow, and hook up of the individual cabins to the collection system will conclude construction.

2.1 Wastewater Flow Projections

The Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities – Great Lakes – Upper Mississippi River Boards of State Sanitary Engineers (Ten States Standards) recommends a wastewater generation rate of 100 gallons per capita day (gpcd) for typical dwellings. This value is inclusive of base sanitary flow and normal infiltration and inflow (I/I) and used for each cabin site in the Park. To determine the planning level wastewater generation rate for other facilities in the Park, historical usage rates obtained from Park staff were used. As a conservative estimate, a value of 100 gpcd was applied to cabin dwellings based on an average population of 2.5 persons per residence consistent with IDEQ 58.01.03 "Individual/Subsurface Disposal Systems" rule Section 007.07a for a three-bedroom house. Therefore, the equivalent flow projection per cabin dwelling was estimated at 250 gallons per day (gpd).

The non-residential wastewater generation rates have been estimated using Park historical records. Based on these assumptions, average and peak wastewater flow projections for each type of facility are presented in Table 2.1.

Residential peak hourly wastewater flows (as shown in Table 2.1) have been calculated using a peaking factor provided in the Ten States Standards, and typical values applied in similar projects. This value depends upon the population contributing to the projected flow (P = population in thousands), and is calculated using the following equation:

Peaking Factor =
$$Q_{Peak Hourly}/Q_{average} = (18 + P1/2) / (4 + P1/2)$$

While peak hourly flows will be used for sewer, screen and disinfection design, average daily flows are more important when designing wastewater treatment facilities. Given that the average daily flow estimates listed in

Table 2.1 include a built-in allocation for I/I, the aerated lagoon wastewater treatment process will be designed for average daily flow of 68,000 gpd as shown in Table 2.1 below.

- 4014	Alconhau of Paulitales	Unit Flow Rate	Total Flow (gpd)	IDAPA 16.01.03.08
Facility	Number of Facilities			
Chatcolet:				
Cabins	55	250 gal/day	13,750	Single Family Dwelling
Float Homes	24	250 gal/day	6,000	Single Family Dwelling
Campgrounds	1 units with hook-ups 42 units without	125 gal/space	125	Travel Trailer Park with Sewer and Water Hook-up
CCC Restroom	Supports 42 unit campground	90 gal/space	3,780	Designated Camp Area Toilet and Shower Wastes
CCC Day Use Park Restroom	50 visits per day	5 gal/visit	250	Public Restroom Toilet
Marina Restroom	200 cars/day	2 persons/car 5 gal/person	2,000	Public Restroom Toilet
Dock Pump-out Station	10 private boats Resort Cruise boat	100 gal/week 100 gal/month	146	Historical Records
Concessions Stand	4,500 visitors/month 150 meals/day	13 gal/ meal	1,950	Conventional Food Service; Toilet and Kitchen Wastes
Rocky Point:				
Cabins	80	250 gal/day	20,000	Single Family Dwelling
Lodge with 3 Toilets and 2 Showers	6 rooms, 2 persons per room	35 gal/person	420	Overnight Accommodations with Central Toilet and Shower
CCC Restroom	4 restrooms, 400 visits per day	5 gal/person	2,000	Public Restroom Toilet
Hawley Landing:				
Cabins	12	250	3,000	Single Family Dwelling
CG and Volunteer Sites	8 units with hook-ups 44 units without	125 gal/space	1,000	Travel Trailer Park with Sewer and Water Hook-up
Restroom Building	Supports 44 unit campground	90 gal/space	3,960	Designated Camp Area Toilet and Shower Wastes
Tent Camp Restroom	2 toilets, 10 spaces	65 gal/space	650	Camp Area Toilet Wastes only
Future Campsites	20 sites	35 gai/day	700	
RV Dump Station	30 dumps per day	40 gallons per use	1,200	Historical Records
Welcome Center	2,500 visitors/mo. 5 offices	5 gal/person 25 gal/person	417 125	Public Restroom Toilet
Other:				
Hansen's Haven	1	250	250	Single Family Dwelling
Plummer Point Restrooms	Day use only, 200 visits/day	5 gal/person	1,000	Public Restroom Toilet
Future Campsites	50	90 gal/day	4,500	1
Maintenance Building	2 employees	25 gal/employee	50	Office - No Showers

Table 2.1 Wastewater Flow Projections						
Facility	Number of Facilities	Unit Flow Rate	Total Flow (gpd)	IDAPA 16.01.03.08		
Employee Cabin	1	320	320	Single Family Dwelling		
Volunteer RV sites near shop	4	125	500	Travel Trailer Park with Sewer and Water Hook-up		
Total			68,093	Design Average Flow, GPD		

Equivalent flow per ERU = 2.60 at completion of Development. (Equal to Total Average Flow Divided by Total Residences.)

Flows will fluctuate based on the time of year. This is a recreational area so the greatest flows will be in the summer months and the lowest flows will be in the winter months. To estimate the flow pattern during the year, the water usage at the Park during the year was evaluated. Below is the annual wastewater flow patterns estimated for the WWTF (Figure 2-1).

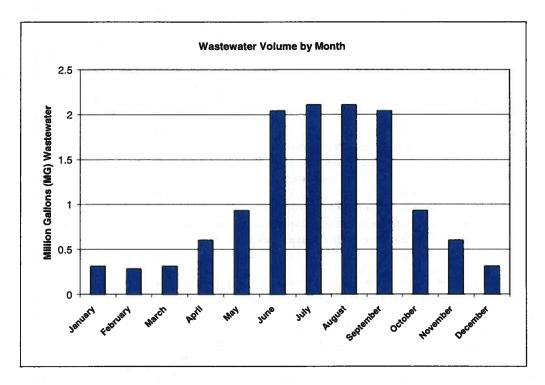


Figure 2-1. Wastewater Volumes by Month

2.2 Wastewater Treatment Components

2.2.1 Wastewater Treatment Overview

Sewage from each source will be collected through a collection system and pumped to the WWTF. The raw sewage will enter the WWTF at the Headworks Building. The sewage will be screened and flow via gravity to an aerated lagoon biological treatment system. Following treatment in the lagoons, the wastewater will flow to settling ponds where solids will accumulate and supernatant will be collected, disinfected with chlorine to produce Class C reuse quality water and pumped to storage ponds. During the irrigation months, treated effluent will be taken from the storage ponds and applied to land via a pressurized irrigation system.